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## NOTES AND NEWS

**Meeting of the American Association** — The initial session of the Anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science took place on June 25th, in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, New York, with vice-president Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, in the chair. The address of the vice-president was postponed until the meeting to be held in 1901. The morning session of the following day was devoted to purely psychological subjects, in conjunction with the American Psychological Association, over which Prof. Joseph Jastrow presided. The accompanying list of communications presented on this and the following days of the meeting shows a wide range of subjects, treated by well-known specialists. Four of the papers (\*) appear in the present number of this journal.

*Methods of Esthetics*, by Henry Davies.

*Practice*, by Edward Thorndike.

*New Method of Demonstrating Physiological Processes that are Dependent upon Mental Conditions*, by J. McK. Cattell.

*Studies in Vocal Expression*, by Charles H. Judd.

*Criminology*, by Thomas Wilson.

*A Method of Registration for Certain Anthropologic Data*, by Amos W. Butler.

*The Trap: A Study in Aboriginal Psychology*, by O. T. Mason.

\* *The Ancient Aztec Obsidian Mines of the State of Hidalgo, Mexico*, by W. H. Holmes.

\* *The Obsidian Razor of the Aztecs*, by Geo. G. MacCurdy.

*A Two-faced Navaho Blanket*, by Washington Matthews.

\* *Archeological Work of the Jesup Expedition on the North Pacific Coast in 1899*, by Harlan I. Smith.

*Cairns of Southeastern Vancouver Island and the Adjacent Coast*, by Harlan I. Smith.

*Giving Thanks: A Pawnee Ceremony*, by Alice C. Fletcher.

*The Shell Society among the Omaha*, by Francis LaFlesche.

*Köllmann's Reconstruction of the Head of a Woman of Swiss Lake-dweller Type*, by Zelia Nuttall.

*Braziel Robinson: Possessed of Two Spirits*, by Roland Steiner.

*The Responsivity of Mind*, by W J McGee.

*The Law of Conjugal Conation*, by W J McGee.

*A Civilized Heredity is Stronger than a Savage Environment*, by Charles E. Slocum.

\**The Sedna Cycle: A Study of Myth Evolution*, by H. Newell Wardle.

*The Peruvian Star-chart of Sulcamayhua*, by Stansbury Hagar.

*The Bird-stone Ceremonial*, by W. K. Moorehead.

*A Navaho Initiation*, by Washington Matthews.

*Ancient Tombs at Mitla, Mexico*, by M. H. Saville.

*Meaning of the Ancient Mexican Calendar Stone*, by Zelia Nuttall.

*A New Type of Pottery from Texas*, by F. W. Putnam.

The number of communications was about the same as at previous meetings ; several were of more than usual interest, and elicited general discussion, while some were illustrated with stereopticon views which were justly admired. An unusual feature of the meeting seemed to be the high value of several communications presented by younger members who are now coming forward in anthropological work. The most interesting feature of the meeting of Section H was an inspection of the anthropological treasures in the American Museum of Natural History. The session of Friday, June 29th, opened with the reading of communications in the lecture-room of the Department of Anthropology, after which the work-rooms and collections of the museum were visited by the members, guided by the curator and his assistants. Never in the history of the association have so many new collections and so much unpublished anthropological material been displayed at any one session of the section. At a business meeting held June 28th the council voted to change the name of the "Committee on the Study of the White Race in America" to the "Anthropometric Committee," and that on the "Introduction of Anthropologic Teaching" was made a standing committee of the council. Section H was empowered by the association to conduct a winter meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the sectional committee. The section voted to place in its records a series of resolutions on the valuable contributions to anthropology by the late Frank Hamilton Cushing, and to transmit a copy of the same to his family. Dr J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was elected vice-president, and Dr George G. MacCurdy, of Yale University, secretary of the section for the ensuing year.

J. W. F.

**The Name Cherokee and Its Derivation**—The following tentative discussion of the derivation of the name Cherokee may be of some interest to the readers of this journal. Early in the autumn of

1899, Mr James Mooney, a co-worker in the Bureau of American Ethnology, submitted to the writer the term *Oyata'ge'roñno'* (usually written Oyatahgehronnon), the Mohawk-Iroquois appellation for the Cherokee (but sometimes embracing the Catawba and other southern Indians), for an explanation of its derivation and signification. The Onondaga form of this name is *Oyata'ge'héno'*, and that of the Seneca, *Oyada'ge'-óñno'*, both mere dialectic variants of the one first cited. Now, the final *-roñno'*, *-heno'*, or *-óñno'*, signifies "dweller (at) or inhabitant (of)," and it is an exact equivalent of the termination *-ite* in *Canaanite* or of *-man* in *countryman*, *backwoodsman*. The noun *oyata'* of the Iroquois proper (*odte'* of the Huron group) signifies "a cave, hollow, an excavation, or cavern"; and the locative particle *-ge'* means "at, to, at the place of." Hence, *Oyata'ge'roñno'* signifies literally "Dweller at or inhabitant of the place of caves, pits, or caverns." Such seems to be the origin and signification of this appellation. Mr Mooney informed the writer that the Cherokee themselves cannot explain the name Cherokee and that they prefer using the name Kituwâhâ when referring distinctly to themselves as a people. The data obtained in the foregoing etymology of the appellation *Oyata'ge'roñno'* seem to indicate the derivation of the name Cherokee itself. The data and suggested etymology were placed by the present writer at the disposal of Mr Mooney to be used by him in a forthcoming work on the tribe named.

The suggested etymology of the name Cherokee is as follows: The earliest known form of this name is *Chalague*, and is found in the narrative of the expedition of Hernando De Soto into Florida in 1539-40. As the name appears to be of a source foreign to the speech of the Cherokee, and as it was first employed by persons who had hitherto never been in communication with the Cherokee themselves, it would seem profitable to seek an analysis of the name in the language of peoples contiguous to them, among whom De Soto's chroniclers first heard it.

An inspection of the names of places visited by De Soto in his journey shows that these peoples were of the Muskogean family. Now, the Choctaw name for a "Cherokee man" is *Chalakki hatak*; for "the Cherokee people," *Chalakki-okla*; and for Cherokeean, *Chalakki*. In Choctaw, *chiluk* or *chuluk* (both forms being in use) signifies "a cave, cavern, pit, 'not a hole through a thing.'" And the final *-i* (like *i* in machine) is the sign of the nominative or case absolute. Thus *Chiluki* or *Chuluki* is formed. But the more probable origin of the final *-ki* is in the analogic use of the rare plural ending found in words like *mikaki*, "chiefs," from *miko*, "a chief"; *hóktaki*, "women," from *hókti*, "a woman." Whence *Chilukki*, or *Chulukki*, which appears to be a con-

firmation of the derivation and signification of the Iroquoian *Oyata'gé-roñno'* as given above.

Again, the Catawba-Siouan name for the Cherokee is *Mā'ntěrd' ye*. *Moñtroñ ye* and *Mañtërañ ye* are other orthographies of this name. *Ma'nu*, or *mo'no*, is the Catawba name for "ground, earth." The origin and meaning of the final *-tëra'*, *-troñ*, or *tërañ* may be found in a form analogous to the one in question. In *dé ma'nodaré*, "I dig the ground," "I dig a grave," is found the literal meaning of the name *Mā'ntëra'*. Hence, it seems evident that the Catawba called the Cherokee "Earth-diggers" or "Earth-grubbers," apparently for the same reason that the Iroquoian peoples called them the "People of the place of caves."

Lastly, it may be interesting to point out the fact that *Talligeu* or *Talligewi*, or preferably *Alligewi*, is evidently a Delaware name for the Cherokee, having a signification in accord with those of the terms and appellations previously discussed. Of *Talligeu* or *Talligewi* Heckewelder interestingly says: "Colonel John Gibson, however, a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of the Indians, and speaks several of their languages, is of opinion that they were not called *Talligewi*, but *Alligewi*. . . ." The present writer is in full accord with this opinion of Colonel Gibson. The Delaware term for "a cave, or excavation," is *walek*. In the "Walum Olum", or Painted Score, the locative case of this is found written *Oligonunk* and translated "At the place of caves." Now, from *walek* (*e* like *a* in *mate*), or *olig* of *Oligonunk* above, to *Alligewi* there is but a step. The final *-wi* in Delaware signifies "he is" whatever is expressed by the conceptual term to which it is suffixed. Hence *walek wi*, or *walekëwi olig wi*, or *oligëwi*, signifies "he is a cave or he is of a cave" — a signification quite in accord with the other names hereinbefore discussed.

J. N. B. HEWITT.

**The Buffalo Exposition** — Dr A. L. Benedict, director of the Department of Ethnology and Archeology of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo in 1901, announces that the exposition has provided a circular building, 128 feet in diameter, and has also arranged a "Six Nations" Indian exhibit on the grounds, with a representation of the typic longhouse of the Iroquois and the attendance of some sixty Indians who will engage in their native industries. As these Indians have preserved to a great degree their ancient customs, they will celebrate in appropriate seasons their various thanksgiving festivals, dances, and other rites. Every precaution will be taken to protect exhibits against fire or theft and loss in packing and unpacking, consequently it is expected that a large amount of valuable archeological

material will be placed at the disposal of the department by museums and individual collectors. "In fact, it is not too early to assure the public," Mr Benedict says, "that the promises of such institutions as the American Museum of Natural History, the Peabody Museum, University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, as well as the coöperation of the ministers of the South American republics, guarantee the success of this department." However, as the aim of the department is not so much to assemble a large miscellaneous collection of relics as to afford means of popular instruction in American archeology, it is desired that students in all parts of the country shall send exhibits or memoranda descriptive of results obtained in their special fields of labor. For example, one exhibit will show the animals domesticated by the aborigines of the Western Continent, and will explain why the lack of large useful animals capable of domestication hampered the development of civilization in the New World. Through the coöperation of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, exhibits will be made of the plants cultivated in both North America and South America before the discovery. Often a placard is of as great value as the specimen, and one of the features of the exhibit will be cases describing in brief various types of stone-age implements and the methods of manufacturing them. Any student of American archeology who has elaborated some special phase of the subject and wishes to place his work before the public may submit a manuscript pertaining thereto, and placards prepared from it will be made, due credit being given to the investigator.

### **Field Museum and Pennsylvania University Expedition —**

Dr George A. Dorsey, Curator of Anthropology in the Field Columbian Museum, and Mr Stewart Culin of the University of Pennsylvania have recently returned from a collecting trip which they undertook together in behalf of their respective museums. Leaving Chicago in May, they visited the Sauk and Fox reservation in Iowa. From there they proceeded to Guernsey, in Wyoming, where they examined an Indian jasper quarry; then in order they visited the Shoshoni and Arapaho on Wind River reservation in Wyoming; the Bannock at Fort Hall, Idaho; the Ute at White Rocks and Ouray, Utah; and the Paiute at Pyramid Lake, Nevada. Going on to California, Dr Dorsey went to Ukiah and afterward to Klamath lake, while Mr Culin continued to Hupa valley, meeting again in Seattle. From here they proceeded to Neah bay, Washington, where they spent some days among the Makah. After a trip to Victoria and Vancouver, Dr Dorsey collected among the Nez Percés and Gros Ventres, while Mr Culin de-

voted himself to the Yakima and Umatilla. In returning they stopped at the Sioux reservations in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The scientific results of the expedition were very considerable and will be announced later in detailed reports. Together the collectors obtained between three and four thousand specimens. The expenses of the University of Pennsylvania's share in the expedition were defrayed by the Honorable John Wanamaker.

**Brinton Memorial Chair** — The Brinton Memorial Committee of Boston has issued an address setting forth the services to the cause of science rendered by Daniel Garrison Brinton, and explaining the conception of anthropology, to which especially he had devoted his life. The address recites :

"Scholars the world over are appreciative of the achievements of the late Daniel Garrison Brinton, for he established on a firm basis the branches of learning to which he devoted his life. He is justly named the 'Founder of American Anthropology.'

"A close student of the intricate problems of his science, he possessed the rare art of clearly and concisely presenting facts at their true value. He believed in 'the general inculcation of the love of truth, scientific, verifiable truth,' and that knowledge should subserve usefulness.

"A keen observer, a classical scholar, an adept in the methods of logic and philosophy, Dr Brinton had ever the practical application of truth in view. To the systematic study of man he brought to bear his all rounded culture to further the happiness and fulness of the individual life. He regarded the individual as the starting-point and goal of anthropology. Upon individual improvement, he claimed, depended group or racial improvement, social amelioration, and the welfare of humanity.

"Anthropology, the new Science of Man, in Dr Brinton's own words, 'is the study of the whole of man, his psychical as well as his physical nature, and the products of all his activities, whether in the past or in the present.'

"This broad comprehension indicates the significance of anthropological study. Its limits of attainment are limited only by the nature of man himself, and Dr Brinton asks, 'Who dares set a limit to that?'

"Although the youngest of the modern sciences, anthropology is none the less one of the most important of the sciences, for in its development is bound closely the progress of society. To carry out the aims of anthropology are required the results obtained from the study of ethnography, ethnology, psychology, folklore, and archeology, — more especially prehistoric archeology, which concerns itself not only with the ancient, but with 'the simplest' and 'most transparent and therefore the most instructive.'

"Notwithstanding the extension of this work in America, comparatively few professorships of anthropology or its branches exist, and the limited opportunity afforded students to qualify themselves for investigation in these various subjects is manifest. Dr Brinton pointed out the insufficiency of facilities for students to acquire the necessary preliminary training to fit them for research, and he advocated and urged that anthropology should be studied generally in our colleges. Provost Harrison referred to this in his address at the Brinton Memorial Meeting held in Philadelphia in January last, and stated that Dr Brinton had the utmost confidence in anthropology as a science

and also in its practical worth as an applied science in politics, education, and legislation.

"It is proposed, in recognition of the great services he rendered to the world by his teachings, numerous publications, and untiring zeal in unearthing the false and proclaiming the true, to establish in his memory a Brinton Chair of American Archeology and Ethnology in the University of Pennsylvania.

"This proposition has received the universal commendation and approval of anthropological scholars both in Europe and America.

"At the Memorial Meeting the plan was favorably mentioned, and grateful recognition accorded to Dr Brinton's unselfish devotion to his chosen life work. Provost Harrison thought that to honor his memory no more worthy tribute could be given than the foundation of a Brinton Memorial Chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Putnam, following these remarks, said that he trusted the suggestion would not be dropped, but that something tangible would come from Provost Harrison's words.

"The choice of this place for the seat of the Brinton Memorial seems especially appropriate, since the University of Pennsylvania now possesses Dr Brinton's valuable library, his own gift shortly before his death. The association of Brinton's name with the University from 1886, when the Chair of American Archeology and Linguistics was created for his occupancy, may in this way be made permanent.

"In order to accomplish the proposed plan it will be necessary to secure an endowment of fifty thousand dollars from individual sources.

"Patrons of science and others interested in the endowment may apply to the Brinton Memorial Committee, 44 Mt Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., where further information is to be obtained if desired."

**Jesup North Pacific Expedition**—The *American Museum Journal* announces that Messrs Waldemar Jochelson and Waldemar Bogoras, of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, have recently started for the northeastern part of Asia, by way of San Francisco and Vladivostok, to continue the work of the Expedition in Siberia.

The region which Messrs Jochelson and Bogoras are about to visit is situated northeast of Amoor river. They will study the relations of the native tribes of that area to the inhabitants of the extreme northwestern part of America, and also to the Asiatic races visited by Dr Berthold Laufer, under the auspices of the Museum, and to those living farther west. It is expected that in this manner they will succeed in elucidating much of the racial history of these peoples, and it is hoped that the question as to the relations of the aborigines of America and Asia will be definitely settled. Thus the work of these explorers is part of the general plan of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, which was organized for the investigation of the relations between the tribes of Asia and America. It is fortunate that this inquiry has been taken up at the present time, since the gold discoveries along the coast of Bering sea are rapidly changing the conditions of native life ;

so that within a few years their primitive customs, and perhaps the tribes themselves, will be extinct.

The expedition, after leaving Vladivostok, will go by sea to the northeastern part of the Sea of Okhotsk, where they will establish their winter quarters. Mr Jochelson expects to spend the winter among the tribes of this coast, part of whom belong to the great Tungus family which inhabits the larger part of Siberia, while others belong to a little-known group of tribes inhabiting the extreme northeastern portion of Asia. Mr Bogoras will make a long journey by dog-sledge across that part of the country lying north of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, and will spend much of his time among the Chukchee, whose mode of life is quite similar to that of the Eskimo of the Arctic coast of America. Mr Bogoras is exceptionally well prepared for this work, since he has spent several years among the western Chukchee, who are a nomadic tribe and subsist on the products of their large herds of reindeer. There is also a small tribe of Eskimo living on the Siberian coast whom Mr Bogoras expects to visit.

Mr Jochelson, after finishing his work on the Okhotsk coast, will proceed northwestward, crossing the high mountains which stretch along the coast, on a trail never before traversed by white men. Over this route he expects to reach the territory of another isolated tribe, the Yukagheer. On a former expedition Mr Jochelson visited a western branch of this tribe, whom he reached starting from Irkutsk, in southern Siberia. Owing to the difficulties of the passage, Mr Jochelson will not return to the Okhotsk coast, but will continue his journey westward through Asia, and reach New York by way of Moscow and St Petersburg.

Both Mr Jochelson and Mr Bogoras have carried on a series of most remarkable investigations in Siberia, which are at present being published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg. The results of their previous investigations embody a mass of information on the customs, languages, and folktales of the tribes whom they visited.

It may be expected that their journey, which will extend over a period of two years, will result in a series of most interesting additions to the collections of the Museum, and in an important advancement of our knowledge of the peoples of the world.

**Pueblo Ruins Reserved**—Pending determination of the advisability of setting apart, as a national park, the region in the vicinity of Española, New Mexico, containing extensive pueblo ruins and the two remarkable groups of cavate lodges known as the Púye and the Shufiná,

the Commissioner of the General Land Office, acting under authority granted by the Secretary of the Interior, has directed the withdrawal from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, all of the vacant, unappropriated public lands within the following described boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of the San Ildefonso Pueblo grant, in township 20 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico; thence southerly along the western boundary of said grant to the northern boundary of the Ramon Vigil grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof; thence southeasterly along the boundary of said grant to the Rio Grande del Norte; thence in a general southwesterly direction, down the Rio Grande del Norte, along its right bank, to its point of intersection with the township line between townships 17 and 18 N.; thence westerly along said township line to its intersection with the range line between ranges 4 and 5 E.; thence northerly along said range line to the southern boundary of the Baca location No. 1; thence easterly along the boundary of said location to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of said location to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a northeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the Juan José Lobato grant; thence northeasterly along the southern boundary of said grant to its intersection with the section line between sections 18 and 19 in township 21 N., R. 7 E.; thence easterly along said section line to its intersection with the western boundary of the San Juan Pueblo grant, thence southerly along the western body of said grant to its southwest corner; thence due south to the northern boundary of the Santa Clara Pueblo grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the western boundary of said grant to its intersection with the northern boundary of the San Ildefonso Pueblo grant; thence westerly along the boundary of said grant to the northwest corner thereof, the place of beginning.

It is hoped that the Commissioner of the General Land Office will ere long recommend the withdrawal of other tracts on which noteworthy ruins are situated, and that Congress will make provision for the employment of custodians for the protection of these interesting remains against vandalism.

**Trumbull's Natick Dictionary** — As previously announced in these pages, the *Natick-English and English-Natick Dictionary* compiled by the late James Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, was presented by his daughter to the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. Arrangements have since been made for the publication

of this monumental work as the first of a new series of Bulletins to be published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, uniformly with its Annual Reports, under authority granted at the last session of Congress through the instance of Hon. Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts. The manuscript Dictionary, in the compilation of which Dr Trumbull devoted the best years of a long and busy life, consists of four quarto volumes. The first of these is his "rough draft" of some 300 pages of the Natick or Massachusetts language as it was written by John Eliot, for the Dictionary is compiled from Eliot's translation of the Bible and his other works of translation, with some additions from other sources (notably Josiah Cotton's *Vocabulary* and Roger Williams' *Key*), and equivalents in other Algonquian dialects. In the first draft, however, Trumbull followed Cotton in entering the verbs under the form that Eliot regarded as their infinitive mood. Discovering his error when it was too late, he began a revision of the entire work, entering the verbs under the third person singular of their indicative present (*aurist*) in their primary or simple forms. After several years of labor in this revision, three other manuscript volumes were produced, two of them, comprising 175 and 106 leaves, respectively, forming the Natick-English, the third, of 264 leaves, being devoted to the English-Natick. The revision of the manuscript, however, was never completed; it lacks all between *Nishk* and *P*, and *U*, *W*, *Y*; but these lacunæ are readily supplied from the "rough draft." At the present writing more than half of the Dictionary is in type, and it is expected that the volume, which will contain an introduction by Dr Edward Everett Hale, will be published before the close of the year.

**Mexicanists** will find a treat in the first half of Dr Eduard Seler's "Eighteen Annual Festive Periods," published in the May, 1899, issue of the *Veröffentlichungen aus dem Königlichen Museum für Völkerkunde*, of Berlin (4°, pages 25-204). Dr Seler's treatise is based mainly on the various ethnographic writings of Bernardino de Sahagun (died 1590) on the customs, manners, history, mythology, and esthetics of Mexico, which he was enabled to study at a period when they were comparatively undefiled through contact with civilization. The eighteen periods, falsely called months, of the Mexican calendar comprised twenty days each, which, with five accessory "unlucky" days, or *nemon-temi*, constituted the year. At the beginning of each of these twenty-day sections a festive period of one to three or more days was celebrated; it had a religious character, and was attended with processions, dancing, singing, masquerades, and mummers, as well as by those awful sacrifices of children, slaves, and prisoners of war who,

before the slaughter took place, were compelled to follow the idol of a deity to the temple devoted to its worship. This first part of Dr Seler's work is illustrated by numerous contemporary pictures and also by Sahagun's Nahuatl texts. There is little need to say that these texts, with Seler's German translation, render the treatise of high value.

A. S. GATSCHET.

**Berendt Catalogue**—There has been reprinted from volume 2, number 4, of the *Bulletin* of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania the highly interesting *Catalogue of the Berendt Linguistic Collection* prepared by the late Dr Brinton in 1884. As is now well known, this splendid collection of Central American linguistic and ethnologic material, covering 183 titles, was acquired some years ago by Dr Brinton, who, shortly before his death, presented it, with his library, to the University of Pennsylvania. The collection is now in the library of the Free Museum of Science and Art of that University. We are glad to announce that plans have been perfected whereby the celebrated manuscript Maya dictionary known as the *Diccionario de Motul*, which was copied from the original in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence in 1864 and elaborately annotated by Berendt, will, it is expected, be sent to press within a year.

**At a recent meeting** of the Museums Association at Canterbury, Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie advocated his plan of building large but inexpensive sheds to house ethnological and archeological material. The plan is to acquire about a square mile of land within an hour's ride of London and to begin to build large galleries uniformly on what might be called a gridiron plan. The proposed galleries should be about 54 feet wide and 400 feet apart, so that after completion there would be room for additions six times as large on the intermediate ground. The plan would involve the construction of about four hundred feet of gallery per year, or eight miles in the century, leaving six times the space to be covered by irregular additions as required. The financial demands of the scheme for land, building, and staff might be met by a fixed charge of £10,000 per year.—*Science*.

**A patriotic movement** has been made by a group of ladies in Denver, Colorado, who have organized the Colorado Cliff-Dwellings association and have succeeded in leasing from the Ute Indians, at \$300 per annum, the tract of land on which the celebrated cliff-dwellings of Mesa Verde are situated. It is the intention of the Association to prevent the further destruction of these notable structures, and to

build a rest-house, repair the roads, etc. The officers are Mrs Gilbert McClurg, regent; Mrs W. S. Peabody, vice-regent; Mrs J. D. Whitmore, recording secretary; Mrs C. A. Eldredge, corresponding secretary; Mrs George Sumner, auditor; Mrs M. D. Thatcher, treasurer, and Mrs T. A. Lewis, historian. These, with Mrs H. C. Lowe and Mrs Ed. Stoiber, form the board of trustees of the association.

**Dr David P. Barrows**, professor of history in the State Normal School of San Diego, California, has issued a syllabus of a course of study in anthropology for class work and correspondence teaching. The syllabus covers fourteen chapters, namely, I, Origin of the human species; II, Man's place among the primates; III, The body and mind of man; IV, The races of men and the basis of racial distinction; V, Prehistoric man; VI, History of culture; VII, Nations of the white race; VIII, Racial contact through geographical discovery; IX, The Asian race and its history; X, The negro race of Africa and Melanesia; XI, The American race; XII, Unclassified races and peoples; XIII, A review of racial endowment; XIV, Problems of modern civilization.

**An instructive dictionary** of Chilean-Spanish dialectic terms has been prepared by Anibal Echeverria i Reyes, under the title *Voces Usadas en Chile* (12°, Santiago, 1900), and dedicated to the Academia Real of Spain. The volume begins with a list of works consulted in its preparation, followed by an essay on truncations and disfigurements of classic Spanish in Chilean speech, as *ojeto* for *objeto*, *perfeuto* for *perfecto*, *acsolver* for *absolver*. The lexicon comprises pages 118 to 245, each page containing about thirty terms. The list includes many words unknown to European Spanish, as well as a number of Chileanized aboriginal terms and a sprinkling of English and French vocables.

A. S. GATSCHET.

**Dr John R. Swanton** has been appointed an ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology for work principally in connection with the Siouan languages. Dr Swanton has received special training as a student of philology, in Columbia University, under Dr Franz Boas, and his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, published in the last number of this journal under the title *Morphology of the Chinook Verb*, was accepted by the committee of the division of archeology and ethnology of Harvard University. Dr Swanton was the only applicant for the appointment named, and the result of his examination by the Civil Service Commission was highly creditable.

**Brinton Bibliography** — Mr Stewart Culin, Director of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania, has

published a *Bibliography of Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.*, based mainly on an annotated bibliography, down to 1892, prepared and printed by Dr Brinton. Although book reviews, brief notes, purely literary articles, and medical writings are not included, the bibliography comprises 210 titles. Reprinted from the *American Philosophical Society Memorial Volume*, Philadelphia, 1900.

**The Rev. Thomas D. Weems**, of Decatur, Illinois, has given his archeological collection, numbering eleven hundred and forty specimens, to the Powell Museum of the Illinois Wesleyan University. The collection contains figures, vases, pictured stones, ceremonial stones, tablets, pipes, arrowpoints, spearpoints, celts, sinkers, knives, saws, hammers, scrapers, plummets, discoidals, mortars, pestles, and copper, bone, and shell implements and ornaments.

**Mr G. B. Gordon**, of the Peabody Museum, who has charge of the explorations to be made at Copan, has secured from President Sierra of Honduras, for Harvard University, by treaty arranged at Tegucigalpa on February 22d, the control of the ruins of Copan and the lands pertaining thereto, for a period of ten years, with the right to make excavations and to remove to Cambridge for preservation a portion of the objects that may be found.

#### MINOR NOTES

GENERAL SIR ROBERT MURDOCH SMITH, K.C.M.G., director-general of the Museum of Science and Art of Edinburgh, died on July 3d, aged sixty-five years. He had been engaged with Sir Charles Newton's archeological expedition to Halicarnassus, had conducted explorations in Cyrenicia, and was the author of *History of Recent Discoveries at Cyrene* and of a *Handbook of Persian Art*.

PROF. W. P. BLAKE, of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, is said to be preparing a bibliography of Arizona, with special reference to writings relating to the Pueblo Indians and cliff-dwellers.

A CIVIL PENSION of twenty-six pounds has been granted by the British government to Mr Benjamin Harrison in consideration of his researches relating to prehistoric flint implements.

Dr. J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected a corresponding member of the Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte.

THE RETIREMENT of Dr Emil Schmidt, honorary professor of anthropology and ethnology in the University of Leipzig, has been announced.